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Sunday, April 3, 1904.

In becoming a stake president is Maj. Young getting out of politics or in?

This morning the woman question is the old but ever new one: Is it becoming?

Still, we shall probably find that we did not get all our April showers in March.

Will society now miss the Lenten prohibition of frivolity as an incentive to be gay?

In admiration of the beautiful custom of presenting Easter lilies, the florists are second to none.

Many a politician will be entitled to a seat in the beekeepers' convention this week, as he keeps a bee.

Surely, no minister will be rude enough at services today to ask the ladies to remove their hats.

When the postmasters meet in convention there will be a general delivery, not of letters but of words.

Our most enterprising hoodlums will strive to be worthy of all that Principal Hallock has said against them.

Many boys would have a much higher opinion of spring if it did not suggest the cleaning up of back yards.

Is the committee to humiliate some witnesses by causing them to admit that they have only a couple of wives?

Conference visitors will always find people glad to see them, if they do not forget to bring their pocket-books along.

All will endorse the request of the Commercial club to people to clean up their premises, and some will even do as requested.

The Russians could prevent the Japs from winning many victories by the simple plan of not getting into fights with them often.

The movement for improved sidewalks was started but a short time ago, and already many walks are getting better every day.

How can a physician fail to admire light, pretty spring costumes, when they so often cause colds, coughs and various other ailments?

Many little boys will be unable to see any special necessity for fine Easter weather, as they are not permitted to play marbles on Sunday.

It is expected that the postmasters in convention will stamp with approval any good measure for increasing the emoluments of their offices.

If it should not rain while conference is in session, various old-timers will see that a great mistake was made in not opening it three days ago.

How can our meteorologist give the ladies nice, bright Easter weather and at the same time oblige those who always want rain for conference?

Having considered various titles, Richard W. Young finds that the ecclesiastical one of President fits the name of Young better than almost any other.

Gen. Kuropatkin will proceed to win several battles, as promised, just as soon as he can get the Japanese to act in accordance with his plan of campaign.

If men are unable to resist the temptation to look at the ladies on the street today, the fair ones must remember, forgivingly, how charmingly they are dressed.

The vaporings of Judge Holguin, the financial agent at Paris for Colombia, that Colombia will appeal the canal case as far as French law will permit, and then appeal to the world; that she will make war on Panama as soon as the United States forces are withdrawn, and so on, are mere froth. The transfer of the canal will be made, and the United States forces will not be withdrawn. Colombia has lost, and her new

President, Gen. Reyes, admits the fact. The Colombian troops have been disbanded, and the idea of attacking Panama is wholly out of the question.

DEALING WITH BAD BOYS.

The public attention has been repeatedly directed recently to the vicious and reckless boys who make life a burden for residents in various parts of the city by their hoodlums, their aggressions, and their misdemeanors. Some of these bad boys have been called to account in the courts for crimes that range from petty larceny to burglary.

The scene in Judge Morse's court on Friday was the climax to one incident in this shocking career downward of too many of the youths of this city. The lads were plainly guilty, and yet the court mercifully (and it is to be hoped wisely) committed the offenders to the Reform school.

In the pleas made for these unfortunate youths, stress was laid by the parents on the claim that evil associates led the boys astray. There is no doubt perfect truth in that; but on the other hand, it is no doubt equally true that these boys in their turn have been bad associates for other lads, and have in like manner led them astray.

This sort of thing is a continuous chain. One set of boys, expert in mischief, gradually lowering their moral standards in the search for excitement and eagerness to show their mistaken enterprise, go further and further astray, commit trespasses of various sorts, going downward and continually downward, until they land in the criminal dock.

At the same time, a following of emulators has attached to every daring leader, and the continuity is complete through all its grades, from the captured culprit to the boy who merely wants to stay out night "to have a little fun." And having that little fun of nights, free from all restraints, with no healthy or innocent game or amusement to employ the time and energies, is the foundation of all evil, the stepping stone in the debasement of the boy.

There is so much of this youthful degeneracy developed that it is high time it attracted public attention in some way that would be an effective bar to its further progress. The boy who ranges the streets at night is, prima facie, either beginning the downward course or else has made progress in it. Boys, while out in the day time, can play ball, marbles, run races, and enjoy themselves in a healthy, innocent manner; but the boy out at night is out for mischief and, as a rule, for no good.

The first step, then, evidently is to stop the night ranging. The boys should be taken out of the streets at any cost. If a sentiment could be created among them for healthy athletics, and places provided for practice, it would be a great thing for the boys, in many ways besides preserving their moral fiber.

Societies might be organized among them for good work, for practice in bodily and mental exercises, and for the upbuilding of a sentiment for civic integrity. There seems to be here a field ripe for effort, and for the expenditure of a little money wisely.

The effort and the money could work a regeneration of matters and ambitions among the boys of this city. There is no doubt whatever but they would prefer the course of light to the course of darkness if the way were opened to them. It is something well worth trying; the money and the available effort are both here in abundance; the need is to bring them to bear in the direction in which there is sore need of them.

DEATH OF THE HON. J. A. WRIGHT.

In the death of the Hon. J. A. Wright, late a member and secretary of the State Horticultural Board, and professor of horticulture at the State Agricultural College, the State of Utah suffers a grievous loss.

He has for years been prominent in the fruit-growing interests of the State, and in educational work along that line, both in practice and in precept.

He has set out many orchards; he was an expert in the work, and not only in that, in the selection of trees and in the adaptation of variety to soil. The good impress of his work in these lines will be enduring in Utah.

As a man, he was able, sterling, generous, and true. He had excellent social qualities, and was a firm friend, steadfast and stalwart. It was good to know him, for his unflinching courtesy and charm were infectious; he brightened every company he was in. Withal, he was most honorable, and possessed of an integrity which was absolute and knew no guile.

A man of parts and force he was, such as any community can ill spare. But to his family he was all in all. His loss to them is appalling. May the Heavenly Comforter visit them with pity and love, and staunch the cruel wound to their hearts.

We judge from the dispatches that Russia is preparing to stir China up to make a protest against the invasion of Tibet by Great Britain. A growl from the Russian bear on this matter would be peculiarly striking, in view of the fact that both paws are on a province stolen from China.

The failure of the young men of Johns Hopkins University to recognize two well-known quotations from the Bible is by no means surprising. The young men study what they are required to study, and devote their chief thought to athletics and sports. They keep on, to be sure, in the things required, and are doubtless able to give a good account of themselves in whatever the curriculum embraces, but they feel that when they have done this they have given all the time they can spare to mere mental

furnishings. To be sure, the claim will be made that the boys should have read the Bible at home before they went to college; but the fact is that the Bible is not read that way any more, and is the special property of the theological student and the critic.

THE FRIENDSHIP OF RUSSIA.

From time to time there is told with some circumstantiality the story of a Russian fleet being sent during the War of the Rebellion to New York and another to San Francisco, the commander of each fleet bearing sealed orders, to be opened only on the occurrence of a certain contingency. It is generally stated that this contingency was the recognition of the Southern Confederacy by Great Britain and France, and that the orders were to place the fleets at the service of the United States.

This story has been repeated in many forms the past few months, and the ones who tell it always insist that it was a friendly act on the part of the Czar, for which we should be duly grateful, and that it entitles Russia to our sympathy in her present war with Japan, a claim which it is impossible to allow. If a man stands by another in a close place, the one befriended is not bound to applaud when his friend jumps onto somebody else for the purpose of despoiling him. He feels grateful for the good will shown to himself, but this does not blind him to the injustice his benefactor seeks to inflict on another.

This Russian fleet story is retold with much detail by Wharton Barker in The Independent of a recent date. Mr. Barker, a Philadelphia banker, had been financial agent for Russia in 1878, and assistant director in the building of the Russian vessels "Europe," "Asia," "Africa," and "Zabala." The next year he visited Russia, and was accorded an interview with the Czar, who did most of the talking, in a vein of surprising frankness. He talked of his acts and motives in all the occurrences of his reign to that time, and discussed American institutions and tendencies with keenness.

On the particular point under consideration, Mr. Barker quotes the Czar as saying:

"In the autumn of 1862 the Governments of France and Great Britain proposed to Russia in a formal, but not in an official way, the joint recognition by European powers of the independence of the Confederate States of America. My immediate answer was: 'I will not co-operate in such a plan; I will not acquiesce. On the contrary, I shall accept the recognition of the independence of the Confederate States by France and Great Britain as a cause which I will send a fleet to San Francisco and an Atlantic fleet to New York.' Sealed orders to both admirals were given."

After a pause he proceeded: "My fleet arrived at the American ports; there was no recognition of the independence of the Confederate States by Great Britain and France. The American rebellion was put down, and the great American Republic continued." "All this I did because of love for my own dear Russia, rather than for love of the American Republic. I acted thus because I understood that Russia would have a more serious task to perform if the American Republic, with advanced industrial development, were broken up and Great Britain should be left in control of most branches of modern industrial development."

That is, it was the same idea which governed Napoleon in selling Louisiana to the United States—to build up a rival to Great Britain. It was but a play of international politics, and not a love for the United States at all. In this view of the case, no gratitude whatever is due to Russia on that account.

On the other hand, Great Britain has always steadfastly denied that she was engaged in any proposal of that kind, or any understanding or negotiations which had in view the recognition of the Southern Confederacy. Doubtless the Czar who is quoted by Mr. Barker (Alexander II.) would repudiate the interview were he alive.

It is impossible to establish any valid claim for friendship on the part of Russia by reason of the presence of Russian fleets in the New York and San Francisco harbors in 1862. The ships were there in Russia's interest, undoubtedly; but what the real meaning of their presence was has certainly not yet been established.

Though no specific provision is made in the call for the National Republican convention for delegates from the Philippines, the dispatches indicate that the people there are taking the preliminary steps to send them. Probably, as indicated in a dispatch, they will be admitted if sent, which we hope they will be, for the experience will be such an educative force politically for the Filipinos that the only regret is that a hundred of the leading men of the race cannot come to see both National conventions. They would go home with ideas of popular rule such as have never yet entered their minds, or even their imaginations.

The bill establishing a Government fish hatchery has passed the Senate. It is a good and new idea. The waters of this State are well adapted to fish culture, and this region is central to the whole mountain country, offering unequalled facilities for the easy distribution of the fry.

In a list of new railroads building in the West country, the Wall Street Journal mentions the San Pedro route, 269 miles, counting it as a branch of the Southern Pacific, which is denied by the Clark interests. It also names the Denver & Northwestern (the Moffat road), and the Western Pacific as the most promising in a list of contemplated roads. In this the Wall Street paper is behind the times; both roads are actually under construction, with scarcely a doubt of their completion to this city, the one from Denver, the other from San Francisco. The active energy of the Moffat road was illustrated in

yesterday's report of distance built this side of Denver, number of men employed, locomotives bought, and contemplated regular service to be instituted out of Denver.

THE SOUTH JORDAN STUBBORNNESS.

The continued refusal of the South Jordan Canal company to agree to the compromise figure on reservation of primary water rights assumes the quality of a menace to the general progress, and a blow to the State. All the other interests are in agreement, and the reservation agreed on by the general committee and the other four canal companies seems not only fair, but liberal.

The contention of the South Jordan people for eighty feet instead of the fifty-second-foot which the other companies have agreed to accept, may be an honest demand, or it may be merely a determination to get the better of the other companies by holding out for more water than those companies will get, in which case it is a selfish and contemptible effort to overreach their neighbors, even at the risk of defeating the general scheme of improvement which is so much needed.

If it is an honestly urged claim, it is certainly maintained on wrong premises. The original primary right lapsed with the cessation of the flow of the Jordan out of Utah Lake. What could be obtained by pumping, it is very clear, rests upon a wholly different foundation, and can only be based on the capacity of the pumps to handle the water. If pumps of half the capacity of those put in had been used, evidently any claim of right must have been based upon ratio and not upon measurement fixed in any court decree or on former usages.

The same is true of the pumping capacity actually put in; no claim can be set up under present conditions, based upon a natural flow of water that once existed but that does not exist now, and probably never will prevail again. Manifestly the only claim the South Jordan company can maintain is subject to the present method of handling the water, and the delivery that can be made.

The measurements show this actual delivery to the South Jordan Canal company during the last irrigation season was fifty-three second-feet. For a period of seven years prior to the installation of the pumping plant, the average delivery to it was fifty-three and seven-tenths feet. These figures show that in holding out for eighty second-feet, the South Jordan company is demanding over fifty per cent more water than it has received for years and the same per cent above the amount which it has been receiving, or can hope to receive, from the pumping plant.

This statement, which was made at the meeting on Friday, ought to have been conclusive to any candid mind. The fact that the stockholders adhered to their refusal of the compromise and insisted on their right to eighty feet, shows that something besides what is practical is being sought for; that the stockholders persist in claiming what they have no right to, and what they have not received for many years, if ever they did receive it. The only ray of light in the matter is that the compromise proposition was not voted down by as heavy a majority as before.

And now, what will the committee and the other companies do? Keep trying to wear away the opposition in the South Jordan company, or withdraw from the partnership in the pumping plant and let the South Jordan company either pay for it all and run it—or what?

The official record of precipitation for the month of March just closed shows that only twice since the establishment of the Weather Bureau service here in 1876 has there been as much. The total was 2.99 inches, in March, 1876, there was 4 inches even, and in March, 1891, there was 4.66 inches. The average for the month for thirty years is 1.99 inches; so that the precipitation for the month just passed was a trifle more than double the average. The accumulated excess of precipitation since January 1st is 2.96 inches, so that the three months of 1904 that have passed have been months of unusual moisture.

The compromise agreement for the opening of the Utah reservation on the first of March next, instead of postponing it till October, 1905, is a good step. The spring is the best time to throw the lands open, for then the settlers can get right to work. The only doubt about it is the possibility of getting ready; the surveys must all be completed by September 20th next, and then the plats must be made and approved and the Indian allotments made before the settlers can be allowed to file on the lands. It will make bus, work to get ready, but if it can be done, that is the best time to throw open the lands.

The changes in administration in Korea go forward steadily, no doubt stimulated by the visit of Marquis Ito. The latest announcement, that of the selection of Kim Ka Jin to be Minister of Foreign Affairs, is not only a victory for Japan, but for Korea, as he is a sturdy reformer, who has suffered for his opinion that Korea should shake off the lethargy and corruption of the past, and enter upon the race of modern progress. Such changes as that make for good in the Hermit kingdom.

Accepting the conclusion that Nicaragua is forced to abandon hope of the inter-oceanic canal, President Zelaya has in the field a corps of engineers surveying and locating the line for a railway from San Miguelito on the southern shore of Lake Nicaragua to Mon-

key Point, on the Caribbean Sea, along a line formerly surveyed by British engineers for an English syndicate. The route is favorable, but the promise of business for the road is poor, there being but sparse population and no local transportation worth mention. The hope of President Zelaya is to build up a paying through business, which is rather a forlorn outlook, and it is doubtful if capital can be had for the construction.

BU SINESS, TRADE, AND FINANCE.

The week has given us more storms, that were general throughout the State, adding to the assurance of a plentiful water supply in those parts of the State where the deposits of snow were already good, and helping out those portions, in the south and southeast, where the precipitation was deficient. The already favorable outlook for crop and range was materially bettered by the storms of Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday. The ranges will take especial benefit from these storms; they will start the feed, and the stockmen's hearts will rejoice in the early grass and its abundance.

The mines of the State are contributing more richly than ever to the general wealth. The March output ranged close upon three million dollars, although the roads were bad in the hills, and from some important producers the marketings of ore were materially lessened by the difficulty of hauling.

The smelters of this valley are fully meeting expectations and demands. They are constantly adding to their capacity, and are handling all ores as offered. The independent plants are especially conspicuous by their enterprising and efficient management, and are a credit to their owners and to the State.

The railroad situation shows no change, but all is rosy in this regard. The San Pedro line—the Salt Lake route—is being pushed with energy and vigor; the tracklaying is rapid, and new contracts are being let as soon as old ones are fulfilled. The gap between the workmen out from Los Angeles and those out from California is being perceptibly shortened every day. By Christmas, according to the best recent advice, the through line will be finished, and it will be a joyous time for both this city and Los Angeles.

The Denver & Northwestern—the Moffat road—is pushing along as rapidly as the country will admit. The tunnel will not be begun until the temporary line is built around the site for it, so that contracts can be let for both faces at once. The track will be opened this spring for tourist scenic travel, and by the summer of 1906 the through line from Denver to this city is promised.

The Western Pacific is pushing its line hitherward from San Francisco, via Beckwith Pass. It has surveyed a through route, and paid \$12,500 fees each in California, Nevada, and Utah, for its incorporation filings. Its line will no doubt come into this city via the southern end of the lake. In connection with the Moffat road, this will be a new transcontinental line—probably Gould's. The wool clip of the season will soon come into the market, money to handle it being already one of the provisions of the market. It will take probably a million and a quarter dollars to handle the clip of this State; but as this city is the general headquarters for the wool-buyers, doubtless the sum to be distributed among the shepherds of the region of which this is the center will approach three million dollars.

In this city the favorable outlook throughout the State has had its stimulating effect upon trade. Now is the slack season in business ordinarily, but with the coming of good weather the spring trade opens briskly. The demand for seasonable supplies will doubtless be well up to the usual mark, and even above it.

There has not, in fact, been so good an outlook for prosperity throughout Utah in many years as is in sight right now.

The country at large is not so fortunate. Floods, storms, landslides, and labor troubles interfere very seriously and disastrously with the progress of commerce, transportation, and industry. Still, there is evidence of recovery from the depression which began last fall, and has hung over the country for the past six months.

The cotton strike is over, allowing the price of the textile to come within reach of the mills, so that manufacturing can revive.

The incorporations for March showed a large increase in capital over those for any of many months past, reaching \$23,000,000, compared with \$22,750,000 in February and \$23,500,000 in January. The chief item of this increase was in the incorporation of the National Broom company of Maine, \$15,000,000 capital.

Dun reports much deferred Easter business transacted; some sections report satisfactory results, but in others unsatisfactory weather retards trade, and on the whole, the season's trade thus far compares unfavorably with that of last year.

Bradstreet reports that bad weather and floods have checked spring trade, checked collections, and made the first quarter of the year a period of backward business. But there is yet good hope for the year's trade and finance. Copper is strong, the March exports being next to the largest ever reported. Business failures are about normal.

The International Mercantile agency reports mixed conditions, good and bad, with unfavorable general results.

The bank clearances of the week, compared with those of the corresponding week last year, show a decrease of 28.4 per cent in New York and of 10.1 per cent in the cities outside of New York, being a decrease for all of 22 per cent.

The New York bank statement, issued

yesterday, showed the large increase of \$14,843,400 in loans, and of \$20,700,900 in deposits. There were also substantial increases in specie, reserve, reserve required, and in extra U. S. deposits. It had a hardening effect upon the market.

The loans and deposits of the New York banks are now each well above the billion-dollar mark, and there was never so much money in the country as there is now.

Russia is not so busy in the far East as to neglect opportunities nearer home. The announced purchase on account of the Russian Government of two million and a half dollars' worth of preference shares of the Enzeli-Teheran railroad, and six millions dollars' worth of shares of the Discount and Loan bank of Persia, mark an important step in the advancing absorption of that land. An interesting question will arise when the time comes for the final absorption of Persia by Russia, in connection with the British claim that the Persian Gulf is a mare clausum for Great Britain. Then the friction between Russia and Great Britain will become worse than ever.

Two hundred men are applicants for the five new places on the police force, thinking they would like to know how it feels to be paid for walking around town.

WOMEN AS RIOTERS.

From the Brooklyn Eagle.

An interesting fact in all great and riotous uprisings against law and property is that women so often figure in them. This quality of leadership has existed from the time of Joan of Arc to Mother Jones, and from Judith to Carrie Nation there has been no lack of women to assume the initiative and undertake what men were reluctant to do. Harriet Beecher Stowe and Julia Ward Howe had as large a part as that of many statesmen in beginning and continuing our Civil war. It is the coupling of a highly emotional nature with the deep sincerity of nature more steadfast that makes women so lovable and so dangerous.

MIXED METAPHOR.

From Tit-Bits.

A celebrated Irish Judge once passed sentence in the following manner. The prisoner was a butler, who had been convicted of stealing his master's wine: "Dead to every claim of natural affection, blind to your own real interests, you have burst through all the restraints of religion and morality, and have for many years been feathering your own nest with your master's bottles."

NOTES ABOUT MEN.

It is announced that United States Senator Quay will not attend the Pennsylvania Republican State convention because of the feeble condition of his health. The convention is to be held in Harrisburg April 6th.

Within a few weeks a Von Moltke will again figure as head of the general staff of the Prussian army. Von Moltke II. is the nephew of the great strategist of the later nineteenth century, to whom for long years he acted as aid-de-camp and who consequently he is no stranger to the palatial quarters of the Konigsplatz when he enters them as chief. Count Helmuth, who bears the Christian name of his great kinsman, is 56 years old and has passed the whole of his military career in staff and court employments. He never commanded a brigade or a division, much less a corps.

Japan's distinguished sociologist, Sen Joseph Katayama, laid the foundation for his great labors in behalf of humanity in Iowa and imbibed the first principles of his altruistic views at the feet of Prof. Parker at Iowa college, at Grinnell. The young Japanese left Iowa college as a graduate with the class of 1892. He is now the head of the most noted social settlement in Japan—Kingsley hall, Tokio, which he founded—and he is recognized as one of the leading sociological workers of the world. This noted Japanese has had an interesting career that reads much like a romance. He was born of a peasant family in Japan and his education was obtained through his own efforts against almost overwhelming odds.

NOTES ABOUT WOMEN.

A story comes from Washington that the day after Russia's declaration of war the Countess Marguerite Cassini, the ambassador's daughter, gave her new emerald brooch to the Japanese crepe gown to the embassy cook.

The greatest Roman Catholic helms in England is Lady Margaret, Crichton Stuart, the only sister of the Marquis of Bute. The father of the Marquis was the original study for Disraeli in "Lothair." The biggest part of her property consists of ground rents in Jerusalem.

Fort Madison, Ia., boasts having as one of its most respected and patriotic citizens Mrs. Rachel Albright, who is a niece of the first American flag. Mrs. Albright was born in the home of her grandfather, Betsy Ross, in Philadelphia, June 18, 1812, and was brought up under Mrs. Ross' care. She there learned the art of making flags at her grandmother's knee, and Mrs. Albright still carries on this work.

SPICE.

"Did you say that man in the kitchen with you last night is a relative, Norah?" "Yes, mum."

"He didn't look like a close one, Norah." "O, well, mum, you should have seen him before you opened the door!"—Yorkers Statesman.

The London cabman is noted for his up to date repartee. One of them silenced another of his kind the other day by shouting: "You fit to drive a Kew? Why, you ain't fit to command a Russian battalion, you ain't!"

Friend—Your picture of the wood nymph is indeed beautiful. But what did the model wear to create that gauze effect? Artist—Oh, she was wrapped in a boarding-house blanket.—Philadelphia Press.

Young Mother—Doctor, that bottle of medicine you left for baby is all gone. Doctor—Impossible! I told you to give him a teaspoonful once an hour. Y. M.—Yes, but John and I and mother and the nurse have each to take a teaspoonful, too, in order to induce baby to take it.—Modern Society.

RHYMES OF THE DAY.

Oh, Love will find
The way, some say,
But will it find
Her father kind
Enough to pay the way?
—Philadelphia Press.

Quoth Tommy: "Why's the winter wind
Called rude I'd like to know."
"Perhaps," said little Bess, "it is
Because it whistles so."
—Philadelphia Record.

A playful young thing from Ky.
To her hubby purred, "Buy me that, dy."
As he paid for the hat (which was forty-five flat)
He whimpered, "Now ain't I only!"
—Pennsylvania Punch Bowl.

HANS'S JEST.
Upon the first of every month
Young Hans from German kinkof got
A pension stamp of forty marks.
(A black sheep likely—but God wot!)

Upon the first of every month
Young Hans was up to meet the larks
To get the money and then tell
His friends: "Say, these are easy marks!"
—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

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